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Treaty of nerchinsk eu4

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It was signed on August 27, 1689, by Songgotu representing the Kangxi Emperor and Fyodor Golovin representing Peter I and Ivan V of Russia. The authoritative version was written in Latin, with translations into Russian and Manchu, but these versions differed significantly. Border Changes: A Historical Overview ---------- * In 1727, the Treaty of Kiakhta fixed the current border of Mongolia west of the Argun River. * The Amur Annexation in 1858 saw Russia gain control over land north of the Amur River. * The 1860 Convention of Peking granted Russia access to the coast down to Vladivostok. Today, the Sino-Russian border follows the Argun, Amur, and Ussuri rivers. As the Qing dynasty asserted its dominance over China in the late 17th century, it turned its attention to the perceived Russian encroachment in Manchuria. By 1685, most Russians had been driven out of the region, but tensions persisted. The Qing government sent letters to the Tsar, proposing peace and demanding that Russian freebooters leave the Amur. In response, Fyodor Golovin was dispatched as plenipotentiary, arriving in Selenginsk in 1687. However, ongoing conflicts between the Oirats and eastern Mongols forced a delay in negotiations. Talks eventually took place at Nerchinsk from August to September 1689, with Qing troops under Songgotu's command traveling from Peking. The treaty was negotiated using Latin, with translators on both sides. This unusual language choice suggests that the Kangxi Emperor may have sought to circumvent his conservative Han bureaucracy by using the Manchu language. The Qing dynasty aimed to remove Russian presence along the Amur, which held strategic importance as the northern border of their original heartland. Additionally, the Emperor wanted to settle with Russia to free himself to address threats from the Dzungar Mongols in Central Asia and maintain a defined frontier to prevent nomadic outlaws from fleeing across. The border dispute between Russia and China was resolved through the Treaty of Nerchinsk in 1689. The Russians accepted losing control of the Amur region in exchange for access to Chinese markets and trade opportunities. This treaty was a result of strategic considerations, including the military strength of the Qing dynasty and Russia's limited ability to engage in conflict at that time. The agreed boundary followed the Argun River northwards to its confluence with the Shilka River, then up the latter to the "Gorbitsa River", before traversing the Stanovoy Mountains and ending at the Sea of Okhotsk. The border west of the Argun was left undefined due to Oirat control over the area. The treaty consisted of six paragraphs, addressing topics such as border definition, abandonment of Albazin outpost, treatment of refugees, trade regulations, boundary stone placement, and general exhortations against conflict. The agreement marked a significant milestone in intercultural negotiation, providing Russians with access to lucrative markets for fur, porcelain, silk, gold, silver, and tea. This cross-border trade contributed to the cultural diversity of Nerchinsk and Kyakhta in Siberia, serving as key locations for the interaction between Russian, Central Asian, and Chinese cultures. However, profitable trade declined in the 1720s due to Peter I's policies limiting private initiative and reducing Siberia's economic significance. Russian interest in the Amur River region was revived in the 1750s, with Fedor Ivanovich Soimonov mapping the area and Vasili in later years continuing this endeavor. Bradishchev was sent to Peking to investigate the possibility of using the Amur River for trade. He received a definitive "no" from Chinese officials and subsequently dropped the matter. In 1799, Admiral Johann von Krusenstern visited Canton, where he saw an English ship that had brought furs from Russian America in five months. This was much faster than the traditional Okhotsk-Yakutsk-Kyakhta route, which took two years or more. He realized that this could replace overland trade and submitted a memoir to the Naval Ministry. As a result of his report, Krusenstern was given command of the first Russian circumnavigation. During his voyage, he successfully sold American furs at Canton despite some initial resistance from officials. However, it wasn't until he returned to Kronstadt that he learned an edict had been issued prohibiting Russian trade with China except through Kyakhta. For more information on this topic, see Treaty of Kyakhta and Amur Annexation. China and the Wider World: Historical Perspectives Recent scholarly research has shed new light on the complex and multifaceted relationship between China and Russia in the early modern period. The 17th and 18th centuries saw the emergence of Sino-Russian trade networks, which played a significant role in shaping the destiny of both nations. Eva-Maria Stolberg's work, "Interracial Outposts in Siberia: Nerchinsk, Kiakhta, and the Russo-Chinese Trade in the Seventeenth/Eighteenth Centuries," provides valuable insights into the development of these trade centers and their functions within Sino-Russian trade networks. Bao Muping's study on trade centers in Mongolia further elucidates the complexities of this network. Other notable contributions to the field include Vincent Chen's work, "Sino Russian Relations in the Seventeenth Century," which offers a comprehensive analysis of the early modern period. V.S. Frank's examination of the Territorial Terms of the Sino-Russian Treaty of Nerchinsk, 1689, provides valuable context for understanding the negotiations that took place between the two nations. Peter C. Perdue's research on China Marches West: The Qing Conquest of Central Eurasia has significantly advanced our understanding of the Qing dynasty's expansion into Central Asia and Russia. His study "Boundaries and trade in the early modern world: Negotiations at Nerchinsk and Beijing" highlights the complexities of border negotiations between China and Russia. Lothar Maier's work on Gerhard Friedrich Müller's memoranda on Russian relations with China sheds light on the diplomatic efforts of the 18th century. Mark Mancall's "Russia and China: Their Diplomatic Relations to 1728" provides a comprehensive overview of Sino-Russian relations during this period. G. Patrick March's "Eastern Destiny: Russia in Asia and the North Pacific" explores the role of Russia in East Asian politics, while Peter C. Perdue's work on Nature and Power: China and the Wider World offers a nuanced analysis of the complex relationships between China and its neighboring nations. Recent studies have also focused on the impact of Sino-Russian relations on the development of Chinese national identity. Gang Zhao's research on Reinventing China Imperial Qing Ideology and the Rise of Modern Chinese National Identity in the Early Twentieth Century provides valuable insights into the evolution of Chinese nationalism during this period. Overall, the historical perspectives on China and Russia highlight the complexities and nuances of their relationship, which have played a significant role in shaping the destiny of both nations.